BUILDING GREAT ENGINES

Monster in Iron and Steel the Atlas Works Are Building for the Fair.

Furnishing Power for the Cerealine Mills-Trying to Form a Trust-Big Business in Crockery-Industrial Notes.

The Atlas engine-works are building a monster engine to run the big dynamo at the world's fair, the largest dynamo ever constructed. The engine will be a double compound tandem engine and 1,600 horsepower, it requiring a 1,200-horse-power engine to run the dynamo. The fly-wheel of this double engine will weigh 40,000 pounds. In every part the engine will be highly finished, and a number of improvements which the mechanical engineer of the works has been laboring on for years will be introduced, having already been successfully tested on an engine of less capacity in the company's own works. The Atlas Company has received numerous letters inquiring about the new features to be shown in these two powerful engines, and a good deal of interest is shown by outside builders of engines in the success of this build of engine. This company will also exhibit at the world's fair an engine of 150 horse power, highly fin-ished and very perfect in its performance. The work on all is well advanced, and the company expect to have them in position at the world's fair by the 10th of March. The cerealine-mills will soon have one of the most powerful and perfect engines in service at their works in the State. It will be 750 horse power, and of the tandem compound type of engine. The main cylinder is 24 inches in diameter by 30 inches in length, the second cylinder 14 inches in diameter by 14 inches in length. The iron bed on which the engine will rest weighs 15,000 pounds. The fly-wheel weighs 20,000 pounds, and the cost of the engine when in position will be \$6,000. Some novel features have been introduced by the Atlas engine-works in its construction. The cylinders, the port-holes, and every place where there is any wear, are

Will Rebuild Elevator B. F. P. Rush & Co. state that they will rebuild the elevator, burned last week, as soon as the loss is adjusted with the insurance companies. Some twenty thousand bushels of grain were but little damaged by fire and water, and for the last four days a hundred or more teams have been hauling the grain away, purchasing it at reduced prices, corn and oats selling at 20 cents per bushel. It will be a big job to clean up the debris, but as soon as this is done the rebuilding will commence.

bushed, so that at any time the bushing

without in any way injuring or affecting the other part. At the bottom of the main

journal is an oil-cellar, in which floats a round piece of wood, and as the shaft re-

volves in the journal it is painted by this piece of wood with oil. There are many

other new features in its construction which

will make it an unusually perfect piece of

can be taken out and a new one put in

Trying to Form a Trust.

An effort is making among the manufacturers of governors for steam boilers to effeet a combination. The manufacturer of the sensitive governor, whose works are here, is not disposed to join the combine, and is experiencing a lively time in his efforts to steer clear of it. The fact is that the works cannot manfacture the sensitive governors as fast as they are ordered, and there would be no object in binding the concern up in a trust.

Industrial Notes.

Blair & Baker have sold their livery stable on West Pearl street to Hamilton McCarty, of Rushville.

There were handled in 1892, at the storage-house of J. W. Jones & Co., for the wholesale grocers of Indianapolis, 103,315 barrels of sugar.

One of the largest houses in Cincinnsti dealing in fancy greceries is looking for a building here suitable to establish a house of this character.

Dean Brothers shipped a car-load of their large steam pumps to the new distillery nearing completion at Pekin, Ill., which is outside of the trust.

The Lilly Varnish Company reports business excellent with it. This company has built up a good trade with railroads, furnishing shops with varnish for passenger W. H. Armstrong & Co., manufacturers

of surgical instruments, deformity apparatus, etc., have built up a fine trade on the Pacific coast, filling numerous orders from there of late.

The railroad shops are running full-handed and full time. Not in many years have the several shops run through the winter so uninterruptedly as this winter, and all are employing more men than ever be-

up this morning, stocking up for next sea-son, the stocks of such articles having been lower at the close of the building year of 1892 than in either of the last ten years. Indianapolis packing-houses have, since the beginning of the winter packing: Nov. 1, killed but 164,000 hogs, against 268,000 during the corresponding period of 1891 and 1892. The last week, however, there has

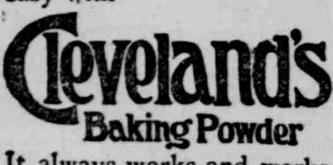
been a gain on the third week of January, Mr. Herman Conen, an old resident of Indianapolis, who for a number of years has been engaged in business in Texas, has returned to this city and located on South Alabama street, where he will do business under style of Indiana Suspender Company. This is the only factory of its kind in

The terra cotta used in the new Detroit station was made by the Indianapolis Terra Cotta Company. The company received a communication from the general engineer. James Appleyard, highly commending their work for quality and artistic finish, and expressing his entire

Trade with the cabinet companies is unusually brisk for midwinter. The Indianapolis Cabinet Company is giving employment to over five hundred people. Last

Cooks Like

anything that makes cooking easy. Baking is made easy with



It always works and works well. Helps the cook out wonderfully. Keeps food moist and fresh, too.

"Absolutely the Best,"

week the company received an order to furnish desks of their best standard for the government buildings of the republic of Colombia and a large order from the re-public of Guatemala.

Jackson Landers, one of the proprietors of the United States Encaustic Tile Company, reports trade dull with them-the dullest since the present company took control of the concern—and he is at his wits' end to account for it, unless people have gotten the idea that the tariff is to be reduced on tile and they can later purchase to better advantage.

The J. B. Alifree Manufacturing Company reports the prospects for the ensuing year as very encouraging. The firm is now preparing to ship machinery for flour-mills in Missouri, Kentucky, Texas and Illinois. The mill in the last-named State is to be located at Murphysborough, and its construction is being watched with considerable interest by millers, as it promises to to revolutionize the present system in many ways.

D. M. Parry, president of the Parry Man-ufacturing Company, states that at no time since the works were started, eight years ago, has the company had so many orders in as now. The report of the works for the year 1892 shows that 1,283,680 pounds of steel axles were used, 4,080,500 pounds of tron and steel in other parts of the buggies and carriages they manufacture and nearly two million pounds of plates, bolts, clips,

The manufacturers of pantaloons, overalls, hunting suits, each coats and shirts are now very busy. R. G. Harsheim has three hundred girls at work, with two hundred or more sewing machines run by steam power, and is increasing the number of girls. A large per cent, of the goods manufactured at this establishment go to points in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, lows and Alabama and are purchased largely by miners.

Hetherington & Berner are now building some special machinery for their own use. better equipping their shops than they have ever been. Among the pieces of mechinery they are building is a milling machine with a bed twenty-seven feet in length, on which iron columns of that length can be turned off at both ends at one time, and several other pieces of machinery of novel and improved design will be built while work is a little dull with

them. The Indianapolis Terra Cotta Company is working in full force. It was recently | Taylor will case, of Chicago; the Davis will ural terra cotta in the Rockefeller building. to be erected on Drexel boulevard, Chicago, costing upwards of \$300,000. There will be about fifteen car-loads in this order. Among the other important orders uncompleted are the city buildings, New Orleans, La., Macauley apartment building. Louisville, and the palatial residence of Mr. Frederick Krauss, Milwaukee.

INDIANA AT GETTYSBURG.

Reasons Why the Legislature Should Gran the Small Appropriation Asked For.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I see in your paper of Saturday that the House of Representatives voted against the bill to make an appropriation to pay Indiana's proper portion for grounds on which her monuments have been erected on the battlefield of Gettysburg. The members of the House surely do not understand the circumstances calling for this appropriation. In 1885 the Legislature made an appropriation to erect a tablet for each Indiana regiment that participated in that battle. Governor Gray appointed men from each regiment to look after the location and erection of these tablets, and the men appointed discharged their duties at their own expense. No battle-field in the world has been so thoroughly marked with monuments, tablets and markers. Every State that has Union soldiers buried there. except Indiana, has contributed towards paying for the grounds and laying them out and taking care of them. At the time the Indiana monuments were located the officers of the Battlefield Association were assured by the Indiana men that Indiana would, without delay, contribute her proper proportion to defray these expenses. It was thought by members of the association, and by persons who felt an interest in the matter, that Indiana had not contributed anything for the reason that the attention of the Legislature had never been called to it. Two years ago Governor Hovey called the attention of the Legislature to the subject, but nothing was done, and it was supposed that the reason was that no one felt sufficient interest in it to introduce a bill for that purpose. The argument against it, as I gather it from your paper, is that if an appropriation is made for Gettysburg it may as well be made for every other battle-field. This might have been a fair argument against erecting the monuments, but now that they have been erected by the State it is hardly the proper thing for our State to refuse to pay a just proportion for the grounds on which they have been erected. It places Indiana in the attitude of erecting monuments to commemorate the mem-ory of her dead on grounds that she allows New York, Pennsylvania all are employing more men than ever before.

The coming of milder weather has enabled the contractors to get a large force of brick-layers and carpenters at work on the buildings of the electric light and powerhouse and good progress is now being made.

Laycock & Co., manufacturers of spring beds, etc., are making further improvements to the works, putting in an Olsen elevator and other improvements to handle work more expeditiously and with greater convenience.

The bicycle and cycle manufacturers here are looking for a big trade this season. All the concerns have sent out high-priced traveling men who are already doing good work. One manufactory has eight traveling salesmen out.

The planing-mills and door, sash and blind manufactories, most of them, start up this morning, stocking up for next season, the stocks of such articles having been.

woodland in advance of the "devil's den," stood up with Sickles's corps against largely superior numbers, until, after heavy loss, including its gallant colonel, it, with the corps, was pressed back to the line of Cemetery Ridge. On the evening of the same day the Seventh Indiana hurled back the exultant enemy as they charged up Culp's hill, thus sustaining the famous character of this gallant regiment for repulsing charges. The Fourteenth Indiana was sent by General Hancock to aid General Howard at Cemetery hill. The enemy had driven back a part of Howard's infantry, and had captured a part of his artillery on Cemetery hill, when this regiment, with Carroll's brigade, of which it was a part, in the darkness of approaching night and smoke of battle, charged with the bayonet over Cemetery hill and recaptured that important key to the federal line of battle.

On the third day, well towards the right of General Slocum's line, the Twenty-seventh Indiana repulsed a charge from the enemy, and in turn charged the entrenched line of the enemy, and, with Geary's division, of which it was a part, made the famous charge that drove the enemy from the right of Culp's hill. Each one of these regiments was in more than fifty engagements, and neither was ever known to falter in the discharge of any duty. Four of them are included in the famous three hundred regiments that sustained the sustaining the famous character of this gal-

of them are included in the famous three hundred regiments that sustained the greatest losses in battle during the war.

Other Indiana regiments on other fields have been no less gallant and possibly displayed greater gallantry—and whenever our State honors them with monuments, her citizens will very uniformly say that she should not require other States to pay for the grounds on which she erects these monuments. The survivors of these regiments feel that Indiana honored herself and her soldiers in causing these monuments to be erected and that she dishonors herself in refusing to pay anything for the grounds on which they stand, and this throwing the burden of payment for these grounds on other States.

Hereafter, when Indianians visit this world famous battle-field and admire the

grandenr with which most of the States have honored their soldiers who fought in the battle, they will feel a sense of shame for their own beloved State when they re-member that Indiana is indebted to the liberality and patriotism of other States for a place on which to mark the battle lines of her soldiers. E. H. C. CAVINS. BLOOMFIELD, Ind., Jan. 23.

Firs, spasms, St. Vitus dance, drunken-ness, opium habit cured by Dr. Miles's Nervine. Free bottle. Bates House Phar-

TESTIMONY OF THE EXPERTS

Evidence Intended to Prove the Mc-Donald Will Signatures to Be Bogus.

Indications of "Patching" in the Senator's Name-Witness Daniels's Signature Declared to Be the Best Forgery of the Lot.

From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.] When court adjourned in the McDonald will case, at Noblesville, last evening, the lawyers agreed, and Judge Stephenson announced, that the case would not be resumed until Tuesday morning. The attorneys had some business at Indianapolis that was demanding attention, and the Noblesville court had a few minor matters on hand which, though not of consuming importance, required immediate attention, The plaintiffs stated last evening that the introduction of their testimony would probably take three days yet. The defense expects to consume at least a week in putting their case before the court, and, with two days alloted to the attorneys for argument, it is estimated that the case will be submitted about a week from hext Friday night.

experts. At noon Mr. Enell had completed his testimony, which was almost entirely on cross-examination, and in the afternoon the plaintiffs placed upon the stand Henry L. Tolman, another expert, from Chicago. Mr. Tolman testified that his business was that of making microscopical examinations of questionable signatures in deeds, wills, notes and other documents. He stated that he had been in this class of work for thirteen years, during which time he had participated in 250 cases, nearly all of which involved a question of the genumeness of a signature or handwriting. Among the most noted cases in which he said he had been engaged as an expert were the Price will case, of Chicago; the case, of Montana; the Presidio mining case, of Texas; the Gorden will case, of New Jersey and many others. His most recent case was one at Canton, O., involving a burglary and an alleged confession of guilt. Witness also stated that he was frequently employed by the postal authorities in crim-

Yesterday was given over entirely to the

inal cases requiring the services of his art. Mr. Tolman expressed the belief that his researches and experience entitled him to the dignity of an expert, and he believed he was capable of discovering the genuineness or spuriousness of a signature. His work as a microscopist, he said, had taken him to Europe, where he had examined many manuscripts and delved deeper into the tricks and arts of forgers and counter-

Mr. Tolman testified that he had visited Indianapolis three different times to study the McDonald will and each time he had the paper under the microscope for several hours, and had applied all the other tests known to the science. He had subjected the will, for certain purposes, to a magnitying power of from five to ten diameters. and upon other occasions had magnified it to seventy-five or one hundred diameters. Witness testified also that he was somewhat acquainted with Senator McDonala's chirography before he was called into this case. He had once seen the Senator in the federal court at Chicago, where he was engaged in the trial of a railroad case. He had there seen him write and sign his name to some papers.

The principal part of Mr. Tolman's testimony was in connection with a copy of the McDonald signatures to both the will and the duplicate, magnified to fifteen times the height and length of the originals. The enlarged copies were exhibited to the jury, and Mr. Tolman explained how, by the use of a magnifying glass he had been able to cast on a piece of white paper the shadow of the signa-tures and how by tracing and filling in the outline he had secured this jumbo representation which he vouched for as a faithful representation of what the microscope

With frequent references to the enlarged copy, Mr. Tolman pointed out the marks which led him to declare against the genuineness of the signatures. In both he found the letters in the name "Joseph" stiff, angular and of irreguiar size and style, while the writing of the "McDonald" was smooth and more freely and regularly written. The "Joseph" appeared unnatural and distorted, while the "McDonald" appeared more as if it had come from the hand of a trained and practiced writer. Witness stated that almost any one who did much writing would in time acquire a certain grace, freedom and ease of motion even though his writing did not conform to the rules of penmanship. Taking the enlarged copy of the signature to the original the expert pointed out the places that had been patched, patching being described as the addition of lines or parts of lines to thicken strokes or fill breaks which

in ordinary writing does not ocsignature to the original the expert point, ed out patch-work in the "J," "s," "p,"
"M," "D," "a," and "d." The duplicate,
the witness stated, showed the same general characteristics, the "Joseph" being made stiffly and the "McDonald" easily. The witness also called attention to variations in the pressure of the pen in writing the names, thus indicating that they had been written very slowly. For example, he said, there were four distinct variations in the thickness of the upward stroke of the "D" and three variations in the downward stroke of the same letter. Witness accounted for this upon the theory that if the letter was written slowly, as he suspected, the variations were caused by the heart beats. In the signature to the original the witness found by the microscope that the blotter had been applied to the "J" in Joseph and the "d" at the end of McDonald but that the blotter had not touched the balance of the name. This use of the blotter had not touched the ter, he thought, was to conceal the patchwork. Going through the enlarged copy of the signature to the duplicate the witness pointed out the same peculiarities as to shading, patching and the unevenness of

Witness stated that when he had seen Sen-ator McDonald at Chicago the latter being a man of national reputation, he had taken particular notice of his writing. From the peculiar way in which he wrote, he remembered it distinctly. He then described the Senator's peculiar way of holding his pen, how his hand wabbled over on its side, how the pen-holder pointed at right angles to his shoulder and how from this peculiar position of the pen his letters were shaded at the tops and bottoms instead of on the verticle and slanting lines.

Mr. Winter then asked: "From what you know of Senator McDonald's writing, and

from your investigations, microscopical and otherwise, state whether, in your opinion, the signature of Joseph E. McDonald

is simulated or genuine."

"My opinion is that it is not genuine."

Mr. Tolman then gave in detail the result of his tests as applied to the alleged signatures of the attesting witnesses. The result was that he found them stiff, lifeless, inert, and with the evidences of simulation plain. The name of Daniels he stated supering posed almost perfectly. The forcery plain. The name of Daniels he stated superimposed almost perfectly. The forgery of Daniels's name, he stated, was the best of the lot. Daniels's writing was the best of the three, and it was easier to counterfeit a good hand than a bad one. His judgment as to all three was emphatically that they were spurious and probably all simulated by the same person.

In the cross-examination, which was rigidly conducted, Mr. Harris scored one good point. It was in connection with the

good point. It was in connection with the principle laid down by the witness that practice would enable a writer, in time, to sign his name easily and gracefully.

"Do you know," said Mr. Harris, "whether it was the practice of Senator McDonald to sign his name with his first name spelled out or merely with the in-

"I am told he signed it with the initials." A Specific for Consumption gives a graceful and easy style, might not the stiffness of the 'Joseph' and the ease and regularity of the 'McDonald' be ac-counted for on the ground that he scarcely ever wrote 'Joseph,' but frequently wrote 'McDonaid?'"

Urest AND Best. PRICE IS ON ALL CANS, TO BE GENUINE.

prepared an article, but said he had been interviewed and had furnished some McDonald signatures, but his understanding was that they were to be held for future use. He stated that all the information he had given was as to the date of the trial, with a statement that the signatures looked like those of a younger man. Mr. Tolman having concluded his testimony was requested to place the will under the microscope so that it would cast the shadow, which he had outlined. This was done, and each juror took a peep through the instrument. Mr. Eucil's testimony being resumed yes-

terday morning, he testified that he had measured the signature of Parke Daniels from out to out. A millimeter, he said, inch. To be accurate about it 25 39/100 millimeters make an inch. "Did you measure the name of Parke Daniels as it appears attached to the alleged will and duplicate?" asked Mr. Win-

"You may state the result."
"On the carbon copy, from the lower left-hand initial stroke to the end of the 'e' in 'Parke,' is 19.6 millimeters; to the end of the 's' in Daniels 58.6 millimeters. In the will, from the first initial stroke to the end of the 'e.' is 18.5 millimeters, and to the end of the 's' 59.1 millimeters. The difference between the two is 5/10 of a millimeter, or about the 1/50 part of an inch."

"Have you any doubt as to whether a

letter-press copy was taken?" "I have not. "From all the investigation and examination you have made, by measurement, microscopic examination, superimposition and comparison, you may state what is your opinion as to whether the several signatures to the will and duplicate are genuine or not genuine."

"I believe they are not genuine." Mr. Euell volunteered the information that another fact, not brought out by questioning, was that the measurements showed that there was a difference of only one millimeter in the distance from the margin of the paper of the McDonald signatures in the two instruments, while there was a difference of but two millimeters in the distance from the margin of the name of Daniels in the two instruments. In cross-examination Mr. Euell stated

that the most of his studying and experiments in the matter of measurements had been conducted since the commencement of the present suit, although he had made the subject a matter of study since 1884. "Have you any memoranda showing the length of the signatures of any one man to two different checks at the same sitting?"

"I have not."
"Whose checks have you examined in pursuing your investigation?"
"One hundred of the checks of Alexander Clark, of Chicago; sixty-one checks of Henry S. Coburn, of Chicago; five hun-dred checks of Alpheus Snow, sixty of Parke Daniels and about one thousand of my own."
"Did you ever see any of the signatures of

Senator McDonald!" "Yes, and helped photograph some." "If you should superimpose two signatures of the same person and find them identical that would be evidence to you of forgery. would it!"

"Do the lines in the two signatures of Senator McDonald superimpose to that ex-

"No. they do not." Mr. Harris then took the witness through the two signatures of Senator McDonald. comparing every letter in the original with the corresponding letter in the carbon. The initial "J,' superposed from the start to the bottom of the downward stroke where there was a slight variation. The 'e' superimposed. The right-hand loop of the D' in the original witness admitted was twice as large as in the duplicate. The terminal loop at the end of the 'E' was twice as large in the original as in the duplicate. The down stroke of the 'E' superimposed nearly to the bottom.

In this way the comparisons were carried through to the last letter.

At the request of Mr. Harris, the witness then took his scale and measured both signatures on a horizontal line from the signatures on a horizontal line from the first stroke to the lifting of the pen. By this plan the total length of the signature to the original will was shown to be 83 3/10 millimeters, while that of the duplicate was 79 4/10, a difference of 3 9/10 millimeters. Witness stated, however, that the points from which he had measured were correct, that the lengths, as he gave them Friday, were correct and that the difference of 8 9/10 millimeters comes from the fact that the final "d" in one name finished with a flourish, while the other stopped abruptly.

The Typewriter on the Stage.

Detroit Free Press. The typewriter begins to figure in modern plays just as her importance is felt in actual life. In the "Railroad Ticket" Mr. Broker and his pretty typewriter are alone when Mr. Bluster enters.

"My dear, you are looking charming," says Mr. Bluster, chucking her under the "Here, here, Bluster," expostulates the

"As pretty as a peach," continues Blus-

"Really, Bluster—"
"Give me a kiss, my dear."
At this Mr. Broker asserts himself. "What do you mean by such conduct, sir? She is not your typewriter; she is mine!" The typewriter now occupies the position in the drama formerly held by the pretty ladies' waiting maid. Of course, everyone who approaches the pretty typewriter is supposed to chuck her under the chin and ask for a kiss. She expects it, and would be much disappointed if these attentions.

sprightly predecessor.

be much disappointed if those attentions were omitted, which were accorded her

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

If Dr. Schenck's treatment and cure of Consumption were something new and untried, people might doubt; but what has proved itself through a record as old as our grandfathers, means just what it is

"Applying your rule , then, that practice | and for all diseases of the Lungs. No treatment in the world can place as many permanent cures of Consumption to its credit as Dr. Schenck's. Nothing in Nature acts so directly and effectively on the lung membranes and tissues, and so quickly disposes of tubercles, congestion, inflammation, colds, coughs and all the seeds of Consumption as

The witness was visibly confused for an instant, but his reply came readily, "Not Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup necessarily."

Referring to a publication in the Chicago
Tribune, Mr. Harris asked witness if he had prepared for publication an article for the Chicago Tribune giving the result of his microscopical examination and an outline of his testimony. Witness denied having



Successors to J. B. McELWAINE & Co. and GEO. A. RICHARDS.

WROUGHT-IRON PIPE, GAS, STEAM AND WATER GOODS. TELEPHONE 753. 62 and 64 WEST MARYLAND ST.

SMOKE PURE TOBACCO AND NO FLAVOR JNO. RAUCH, MFR.



No Wonder Fairbank's SANTA CLAUS FILLS HOUSEMAIDS WITH DELIGHT. CY.K. FAIRBANK &CO....



CENTS A LINE

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Fifty Years Settles It | Allemannia Fire Insurance Company

On the 31st day of December, 1892,

Located at No. 528 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.	
JOS. ABET, President. G. W. NAMMER, S.	ecretary.
The amount of its capital is	200,00
THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:	
Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons	\$33,182.5 31,100,0
schedule filed, market value. Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is	27,600.0
mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance. Debts otherwise secured. Debts for premiums. All othersecurities	203,089.3 49,200.6 52,844.1 12,503.3
Total assets	\$400,019.
Capital stock. Losses adjusted and not due. Losses unadjusted All other claims against the company Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks.	\$200,000.6 21,737,6 6.546.4 14,714.3 120,283.3
Total liabilities	\$363,281.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State: 1, the undersigned. Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1892, as shown by the original statement, and to at the said original statement is now on file in the office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and a fix my official soal, this 21st day of January. 1893.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.